The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1558 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1941 | GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 31, NO. 7

AFL Executive Council Seeks End Of Anti-Trust Suits Against Labor

Miami, Fla.—A conference between Attorney General Jackson and Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. counsel, is being arranged in a move to liquidate about 100 pending anti-trust cases aimed at organized labor, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced here, following a meeting of the AFL Executive Council. President Roosevelt, he said, had agreed with him that such a conference should be held to provide a chance for the government to explore the situation and determine its future policy in anti-trust cases involving unions.

"It appears that as a result of the Supreme Court decision in the carpenters' case that the anti-trust campaign of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold is practically terminated," he declared. "These cases have cost our unions large sums of money, high attorney's fees, printing, preparing of records and court costs. The cases have aroused great resentment among the ranks of labor.

"We insist in the view that the Supreme Court decision means that this campaign ought to cease. Instead, if there is any evidence that men connected with labor are guilty of offenses let them be tried under the statutes applicable rather than under the anti-trust laws. We have no objection to that procedure, but we do protest against trying labor officials under the criminal provisions of the anti-trust laws."

Way For Return of Typographical Union Cleared by A. F. of L. Executive Council

Miami, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor approved an agreement for the reaffiliation of the International Typographical Union with the federation.

The typographical union was suspended two years ago in a dispute over a federation assessment. The reaffiliation agreement will now go to a referendum of its 80,000 members. If the agreement is ratified, the I. T. U. will return to the fold at the next convention of the federation.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced that, preliminary to the Executive Council action, the committees designated by the federation and the I. T. U. had arranged satisfactory terms of reaffiliation and these terms had been approved by the I. T. U. executive board and its delegates to the last A. F. of L. convention, in accordance with rules of the I. T. U.

He said that Claude M. Baker, president of the I. T. U., and his executive board would recommend ratification by the membership and that he expected an overwhelming affirmative vote in the referendum.

Mr. Green stated that it had been agreed not to disclose the terms of the agreement until it had been submitted to the I. T. U. members.

AFL UNIT LIMITS INITIATION FEES

Miami, Fla.—John P. Coyne, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announced several major decisions of the building trades unions. He said the chiefs of 19 unions affiliated with the department, representing approximately 1,500,000 members, had agreed on regulations covering two aspects of defense work which have been over-featured by many newspapers. The unions have decided to accept no more than time-and-a-half pay for all overtime work on defense projects, instead of double time, which has been the rule for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Mr. Coyne stressed the point that the overtime concession was the first time that such action has been taken.

In addition, he said, the building unions have fixed initiation fees which must not be exceeded by any local union. Some locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for example, he said, which have charged more than $300, now will have a maximum fee of $50.

The International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, he said, now will charge a maximum of $25, but the minimum will be $2.50 or less. Similarly, he added, the Hoisting Engineers, Bricklayers and other unions have fixed maximum fees.

Mr. Coyne pointed out that another union concession was the voluntary relinquishment of overtime rates in localities where building trades unions, by agreements, worked a six-hour day. In these cases, he said, overtime rates would begin after 40 hours of work instead of 36. These concessions will not affect private industry, but a defense project is defined by the unions as including any plant expansion by private industry financed partly or wholly by government funds.

Mr. Coyne said that he felt the public and the press had not been fair to the building trades unions.

"When the defense program began there was talk of a labor shortage," he said. "A survey through our 312 local councils revealed that 370,000 of our men were idle and available for defense work.

"The Army and Navy certified their needs to us and we supplied their wants. We sent skilled mechanics half way across the continent without charge to work on government projects.

"We sent 45,000 skilled men to work at the Camp Blanding, Fla., Naval training base when you could not find but a handful of skilled men in that vicinity.

"We sent 15,000 skilled men to work on the Corpus Christi Naval training base from all over the country when you could not find 200 skilled mechanics within several hundred miles of the project. This was without charge to the Government.

"We took 375,000 men and made transient workers of them. Now the peak of the cantonment work is passed. That was a ninety-day job. By February or March 375,000 of our men will again be idle, but we hope many will be used on the next phase of the defense program, the expansion of manufacturing and industrial plants."

Mr. Coyne estimated that at least 75 per cent of defense construction had been done by A. F. of L. members.

AFL MEMBERS INCREASE 500,000, MEANY REPORTS

Miami, Fla.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said that at the meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, George Meany, secretary-treasurer, had reported an increase of 500,000 dues-paying members in the four-month period ending last December. The membership reported at the last convention as of Sept. 1, 1940, was 4,247,443. The present total membership is now set at 4,747,443.

The main increment in membership, Mr. Green said, came from the building trades unions, hotel workers and members of directly affiliated Federal unions.

HEARING IS ORDERED ON BRIDGES OUSTER

Washington, D. C.—Deportation hearings for Harry Bridges, Australian-born CIO leader on the West Coast, were ordered by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson. The hearings, conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, will be held at San Francisco, Calif.

An investigation of Bridges' activities by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had developed "new and additional evidence" on which the hearings would be based, Mr. Jackson said.

The F. B. I. was directed by Mr. Jackson on August 24, 1940, to make an investigation to determine whether grounds existed for Bridges' deportation under the 1940 Alien Registration Act. The act provided for deportation of aliens found to have had affiliations at any time with organizations advocating the overthrow of government by force.

"In the light of new and additional evidence contained in the (F. B. I.) report and in the light of the new provisions of the law, I have approved the institution of deportation proceedings by the Immigration and Naturalization Service," Mr. Jackson said in a statement.

"This action does not imply that the department has passed on the merits of this case. The report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was purely factual and, quite properly, contained no conclusions or recommendations.

"Under the procedure prescribed by law, Bridges will be served with a deportation warrant following which hearings will be held before a hearing examiner. Under the law the Government must offer its evidence and Bridges must be allowed full opportunity to cross-examine Government witnesses and to present his side of the case before final determination can be made."

PAY STUDY UNIT NAMED FOR SHIRT INDUSTRY

Appointment of a committee to investigate and recommend a new minimum wage for the men's shirts, single pants and allied garments industry was announced by Col. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the wage and hour division, United States Department of Labor.

Workers in this industry are covered by the apparel wage order now in effect requiring payment of at least 32½ cents an hour except in the manufacture of men's washable service garments and of single pants not 100 per cent cotton. The apparel wage order requires payment of at least 35 cents an hour for the first and 37½ cents an hour for the second.

Joseph McCurdy, a member of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, AFL affiliate, is a member of the employee group of the committee.

Changes In Wage and Hour Act Deferred by A. F. of L. Council

Miami, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided not to press for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced. The decision followed a conference with Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

The A. F. of L. has some amendments which it will ultimately put forward, but it does not wish to do so at this time because of the national defense emergency, Mr. Green said.

The Executive Council's conference with Colonel Fleming, according to Mr. Green, was exploratory. The administrator, he added, wished to lay before the council developments of the last year in order that organized labor might work out a future program respecting the Wages and Hours Law.

As a result of the conference, Mr. Green declared, the A. F. of L. was convinced that "clarifying" amendments to the Wages and Hours Law would have to be passed ultimately by Congress. These amendments would, he stated, specifically define what is meant by "service" industries, confer power on the administrator to give advisory opinions to employers, define more specifically intrastate and interstate industries, give more adequate protection to employers who furnish information to the wages and hours administration and fix a statute of limitations for the inauguration of suits against employers.

The definition of "service" industries in the act is broad, Mr. Green continued, and there is a twilight zone between those engaged in these industries in interstate and in intrastate commerce. These industries are exempted under the law, and the amendment will seek to settle clearly which establishments and industries are "service" and which are not.

Mr. Green also pointed out that corporations in clothing and other industries now set up State subsidiaries to manufacture for State sale and compete with companies engaged in interstate commerce. While the State subsidiaries are exempted under the act, companies engaged in interstate commerce are covered, he added, and this has given rise to unfair competition.

Speaking for the Executive Council, Mr. Green lauded the work of Colonel Fleming's division, saying that it was "one of the government departments we feel is doing an excellent piece of work, applying the law in a way that is satisfactory to labor."

Army of Six Million Unemployed Visioned by AFL at End of 1941

There will be six and a half or six million unemployed workers in the United States at the end of the year despite the big increase in jobs caused by the national defense program and aid to Britain, according to estimates of the American Federation of Labor Research Service contained in the February issue of the American Federationist. The AFL estimate of unemployment in December was 7,906,000.

"The increase in employment has not been as rapid to date as was originally expected from the defense program," the Research Service pointed out. "There were almost two million more people employed in December, 1940, than in December 1939. As the defense work continues, the increase in employment will be at a faster rate but probably not as fast as some of the most hopeful estimates indicate.

"The defense expenditures for the next year are currently expected to be about ten billion dollars. Manufacturers estimate that it takes, on the average, $6,000 of investment to put one wage-earner to work in the manufacturing industries. Roughly, this supports the conservative estimate, stated by Acting Commissioner Hunter of the WPA, in a radio address January 14, that an additional two million persons would get jobs in private industry during 1941.

"This, then, is the picture: There were some eight million persons unemployed at the end of 1940. If the Army takes nearly one million and private industry two or two and a half million persons during 1941, the unemployment would be reduced to four and a half or five million if no new workers came into the labor market.

"However, if we may anticipate at least half a million normal increase and perhaps a million abnormal increase in workers looking for jobs, adding these to the unemployed, we may have six or six and a half million job hunters still unemployed at the end of 1941.

"Some parts of the country can expect little stimulus from defense work. In these areas, older workers or those who have been unemployed for long periods will have relatively little chance to get work. The $995,000,000 allotted to the WPA for the next fiscal year will not be enough to provide for all those left unemployed by private industry. It will care for about the same percentage of unemployed persons (twenty-five per cent) as are now on WPA."

N. Y. TRUCKMEN'S PACT INCLUDES STRIKE BAN

New York, N. Y.—Representatives of three locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL affiliate, and three employer associations accepted an arbitration agreement negotiated at the suggestion of Mayor LaGuardia, prohibiting strikes or lockouts in the local and long-distance trucking industry for the next two years. By unanimous vote of the union and employer groups, Hugh E. Sheridan, an employer, will serve as impartial chairman under the agreement.

Mr. Sheridan, a member of the trucking concern of Sheridan & Duncan and former president of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, will pass on all disputes that the unions and the operators cannot settle through direct negotiations. His decision will be binding on all parties.

Nearly 15,000 drivers on local and over-the-road trucks are covered by the wage scale contract, which the arbitration agreement is designed to supplement. Although the unions are forbidden to call a strike on their own account against any of the signatories to the agreement, they will retain the right to refuse to allow their members to pass through picket lines established on strike-bound jobs, provided they give advance notice to the impartial chairman that no deliveries or pick-ups will be made.

The parties to the agreement are the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, the Highway Transport Association and the Master Truckmen of America, representing employers, and Locals 282, 807 and 816 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

An advisory board, made up of an equal number of representatives from the employers and the unions, will assist Mr. Sheridan, but sole authority to make decisions will rest with him.

JOBLESS INSURANCE TAX AVOIDED BY EMPLOYERS

Albany, N. Y.—The State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance reported to Governor Lehman and the Legislature that New York State employers owe at least $18,000,000 in unpaid unemployment insurance taxes.

This estimate, the council said, included only employers known to be delinquent and made no allowance for those who were not submitting wage reports covering their full payroll or who have never registered with the division of placement and unemployment insurance of the State Labor Department.

BUILDING COST CUT IN USHA PROJECTS

The United States Housing Authority announces that millions of dollars in public funds were saved during 1940 "by the steady reduction in construction costs" of low-rent housing projects sponsored by the USHA. In some instances the savings per dwelling amounted to 25 per cent below the costs of similar construction not under USHA financing.

"This cost record," the report stated, "is a signal tribute to the local authorities' concern with economy. What makes the record all the more significant is that it has been achieved without sacrifice of any basic standards. The local authorities have been able to effect these low costs through cautious land-acquisition plans, through meticulous attention to detail, and the avoidance of unnecessary frills and luxury items in projects, through the letting of contracts on competitive bids, through large-scale purchases and the intelligent timing of labor on the sites, through substantial savings in the cost of insurance, and through considerable savings in financing costs by virtue of short-term financing during construction."

The report emphasized the fact that the labor employed in building USHA projects "is paid prevailing wage schedules."

RUTLAND RAIL STRIKE HALTED BY PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C.—The threatened strike of about 1,300 employes of the Rutland Railroad Company, operating in New York State and Vermont, in protest against wage reductions ranging from 10 to 30 per cent decreed by the company, was delayed for at least sixty days by President Roosevelt, who ordered the establishment of a three-man board to investigate the controversy and report within thirty days, with an additional thirty days within which period the parties to the controversy will act on the board's recommendations.

The President, acting under authority of Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, declared that the strike would have interrupted interstate commerce in New York and Vermont "to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service."

The proposed wage cuts, involving members of sixteen railroad unions, were ordered two years ago, but despite a long battle in which court and mediation machinery was employed the differences between the railroad unions and the Rutland Railroad Company were not settled.

News Briefs

D. & H. RAILROAD UNIT FORMED BY AFL UNIONS

Albany, N. Y.—Seven railroad craft unions in the shops of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad have formed a system union under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor.

Representatives of district organizations from as far as Rouses Point and Wilkes-Barre met here and elected Frank Surdovel of Scranton president of the federation.

Other officers are James French of Cohoes, vice president, and John J. Fox of Albany, secretary-treasurer.

MILLIONS ARE EMPLOYED BY RETAIL MERCHANTS

Washington, D. C.—Employment for 6,214,490 persons was provided by retail trade in 1939 according to an announcement by Vergil D. Reed, Acting Director of the Census. Of this number, 3,730,932 were full-time employees, 869,885 were part-time employees and 1,613,673 were active proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

Pay roll totaled $4,529,499,000 for full-time and part-time employees, not including compensation of proprietors and firm members. Of this pay roll, $4,210,768,000 went to full-time employees, and $318,731,000 to part-time employees. Pay roll includes wages, salaries, sales commissions and bonuses, and the total paid in 1939 is equivalent to $1,129 for each full-time employee and $366 for each of those working part time.

AFL SEAFARERS' UNION REPORTS LARGE GAINS

Miami, Fla.—Harry Lundeberg, president of the Seafarers' International Union of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate, reported to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor here that his union had completely organized the seamen on the West and Gulf Coasts. He said he had a group of organizers working on the North Atlantic Coast in cooperation with the AFL International Longshoremen's Association.

N. Y. MINIMUM WAGE LAW RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

New York, N. Y.—The Bronx Special Sessions Court in a two-to-one decision declared the New York State minimum wage law for women and minors, covering 153,000 women and boys in six industries, unconstitutional.

The law, passed by the State Legislature in 1937, empowers the Division of Women and Industry and Minimum Wage of the State Department of Labor to fix minimums for women and minors in specific industries after making required surveys and holding hearings open to employers, employes and the public, with penalties for violation of the wage rates.

The majority opinion held that the law represented "an unlawful delegation of power to the Industrial Commissioner to decide what is and what is not a violation, and what is a crime and what is not a crime."

SAVINGS OF MILLIONS VISIONED ON CLOTHING

Washington, D. C.—The Office of Production Management said the new procedure of the United States Army in planning to ask bids soon on large quantities of winter clothing would effect savings of at least $20,000,000 for the Government.

Ordinarily the Army would not order clothing for next winter until after the start of the fiscal year on July 1, which is the period when normal commercial orders reach a peak with the result that heavy government purchases would boost prices. The big saving, officials said, would be made by ordering at a time when the slack season normally begins in the clothing industry. It was predicted that savings to civilian consumers would be larger than the estimate of $20,000,000 to the Government.

NLRB NAMES MRS. STERN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Beatrice M. Stern, assistant secretary of the National Labor Relations Board since its establishment in August 1935, has been named by the Board to fill the newly created position of executive secretary.

In announcing the appointment the Labor Board said:

"In addition to an intimate knowledge of the work of the Board Mrs. Stern brings to her new duties eight years of continuous experience in the field of labor law administration. In 1933 she was employed as executive assistant in the National Labor Board under the chairmanship of Senator Robert F. Wagner. Dr. William M. Leiserson, now member of the National Labor Relations Board, was then executive secretary of the National Labor Board. Mrs. Stern assisted him in his duties."

Upon the establishment of the first National Labor Relations Board in 1934 Mrs. Stern joined its executive staff. In her new duty she will serve as budget officer for the Board and will have executive charge of the Board's service sections and of its records.

All Legislation Outlawing Strikes Attacked By AFL Executive Council

Compulsory Arbitration Is Also Assailed; Federal Board Representing Labor and Industry Urged to Adjust Disputes.

Miami, Fla.—Every brand of legislation designed to ban strikes or impose compulsory arbitration of industrial controversies was denounced in strong terms by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session here.

Emphasizing the complete agreement of the A. F. of L. with the Government's policy to provide adequate national defense and aiding Great Britain in the struggle against totalitarianism, the Executive Council pointed out that despite the Federation's one hundred per cent approval of this program there is a movement on foot to use the national emergency to put forward legislative proposals aimed at robbing the workers of their fundamental rights secured during many years of struggle. These schemes, the Executive Council said, must be fought to a finish and definitely discarded.

As a positive and constructive method of approaching the general question of industrial disputes the Executive Council suggested the establishment of a Federal board composed of representatives of labor and industry similar to the one that functioned successfully during the World War on the basis of voluntary procedure.

"Organized labor is unalterably opposed to anti-strike or compulsory arbitration legislation in any form whatsoever," the Executive Council said. "Labor has always regarded compulsory work or service as violative of our cherished liberties and in direct violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The question of forced labor was settled by the Civil War and should not be revived at this time.

"The American Federation of Labor is in full agreement with the present policy of our Government in providing adequate defense for this country, in safeguarding the rights and liberties of our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, and in assisting Great Britain and her allies to withstand the aggression of the totalitarian powers and thus defending the principles and ideals of human rights, freedom and of democracy.

"The American Federation of Labor has proven its loyalty and patriotism on more than one occasion. In previous emergencies, whether in time of peace or war, the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions have always been found ready and willing to aid our Government in its defense and in the promotion of the welfare and well-being of our people. There is no reason to question their loyalty on this occasion and in this emergency.

"We regret that there is, as in the last war, a movement on foot to limit, curtail and destroy established and fundamental rights of the workers in this country. Opponents of organized labor see in this emergency an opportunity to tear down rights acquired by organized labor in struggles over the years and which have now become the established policy of the nation.

"This anti-labor policy manifests itself in the submission to the present Congress of numerous bills dealing with the subject of labor and defense industries.

"It would be difficult to make detailed comment respecting each bill. In the main, they profess to deal with obstacles in the way of continuous production. In truth, they seek to prevent the exercise of fundamental rights of organized labor such as the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively, to engage in other lawful concerted activities for the promotion of the welfare and living standards of workers.

"It is now the settled policy of this country that these rights are constitutionally guaranteed. Yet an examination of the bills referred to indicate conclusively that the foregoing rights would be curtailed, invaded and in many instances completely annihilated. The most common means by which these bills seek to deny organized labor its fundamental rights is to provide for so-called 'cooling-off' periods. During these periods no strike or stoppage of work may take place. However, it is apparent that the real purpose is not a 'cooling off' period but rather to impose upon organized labor 'compulsory arbitration.'

"The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration in any form. It is contrary to every basic principle of Americanism. The adoption of the principles of compulsory arbitration would be to adopt that which the defense program is set up to defeat. The enactment of compulsory work legislation can only result in industrial confusion. The ensuing period of industrial unrest would do more harm to the defense program in the important months ahead than could possibly be undone by years of rigid enforcement of a statute that would be the very essence of slavery.

"The British Government in its present hour of test and trial has found it unnecessary to resort to anti-labor legislation. Instead it has appealed to the heart and mind of labor. As a result labor in Great Britain is giving service of the highest order and of the most valuable kind. If Great Britain, at a crucial moment, the most critical in all its history, has found it unnecessary to resort to anti-labor legislation, why should the Congress of the United States do so? Labor in America will give service on a voluntary basis just as labor in Great Britain is doing.

"The American Federation of Labor is anxious to cooperate with the Government for the promotion of efficiency in production and for the elimination of obstacles to continuous production. We recognize that the present war is one of machines and of men who make them. We appreciate that efficiency and regularity in production are essential for the establishment of our own adequate defenses. We understand, too, that it is essential for the preservation of American democracy that Great Britain win the war and that for her to do so America must supply her with materials, machines and weapons. Organized labor has demonstrated in the past and will demonstrate again that superiority in efficiency can and will be maintained by voluntary action on the part of workers employed in industry and without compulsion of any kind.

"Organized labor has indicated its willingness to conciliate, mediate and voluntarily arbitrate its labor differences. If the same disposition is shown by employers, the nation is assured of the practical elimination of labor strife.

"In the last war, a board with equal representation on the part of labor and industry was created by Presidential proclamation and not through Congressional enactment. That board and its procedure were devised to protect the rights of free enterprise and of free labor. It brought about conferences on the part of the employers and workers and their representatives. Through procedure, the basis of which was wholly voluntary, the parties met and adjusted their differences. The history of the last war proves the effectiveness of this method. Industrial unrest was practically abolished and both the employer and labor cooperated with the Government in its production and war program. There is no reason for adopting any different method with respect to the present defense program. In such a program, the Government will have the wholehearted support of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations."

American Federation of Labor Sponsors Drive Among Latin-American Workers

Miami, Fla.—The American Federation of Labor will sponsor an Inter-American Celebration of the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America, to be participated in next year by the United States and all Latin-American countries. This announcement was made here by William Green, president of the Federation, following a meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council which considered the matter. Mr. Green said that at the same time the A. F. of L. would initiate a Pan-American labor conference to revive the Pan-American Federation of Labor in accordance with a resolution adopted by the 1940 convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans last November.

Owing to the death of Santiago Iglesias, who was secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, a new liaison official between Latin-American labor and the A. F. of L. will be called into service, Mr. Green said. This official may be chosen soon from the membership of the Puerto Rico Federation of Labor, which Mr. Iglesias headed for many years.

As soon as a secretary is selected he will be sent on a "good-will" tour of the Central and South American republics in order to study the labor situation, as provided in the resolution.

This resolution recommended that there be established a means of exchanging information and promoting cooperation among the free trade union groups of the Americas. To this end the Executive Council was empowered by the convention to take the necessary action.

Mr. Green said that in Mexico the official to be named would get in touch with the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, or Crom, the labor organization with which the A. F. of L. has cooperated in the past, and also with the Confederacion Trabajadore Mexicana, or C. T. M., the newer labor movement.

He was emphatic in his declaration that the Pan-American Federation of Labor would be confined to the cooperation of the free, democratic trade unions and would avoid any relationship with trade union centers controlled by the government or by Communists.

The 1942 celebration and conference may be held in Havana, Mr. Green said.